



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FAMILY VALUES AMONG PEOPLE RESIDING IN SUB URBAN COMMUNITY AT MEERUT

Khushboo Rani¹ | Shivani Ujjwal² | Shalu Rathor³ | Vanshika⁴

¹Assistant Professor

ABSTRACT

Family is where our roots take hold and from there we grow. A sense of belonging is derived from the strong bond of family. Family bonds are a link to our beginning and a guide to our future. Objective of the study was To assess the knowledge regarding family values among people. The population included in family values among people residing in sub urban community at Meerut. Sample size included in the study was 100 families residing sub urban area in community. Purposive sampling technique was used for data collection. The study was conducted in selected people residing in sub urban area Multan nagar Meerut. Result of the study was the family values among family members it shows that family members had average value (7%) and had more value (93%). On the basis above findings the conclusion of the study, deficiency of knowledge in family regarding family values. There was have more family value among family members residing in sub urban community area.

KEY WORDS: Family, Family values, Knowledge, Residing.

INTRODUCTION:

A nuclear family can be defined as a household consisting of two married, heterosexual parents and their legal children (siblings). So nuclear family consisting of a father and mother and their children, who share living quarters. Nuclear families can have any number of children. Joint family can be defined as members of a uni-lineal descent group (a group in which descent through either the female or the male line is emphasized) live together with their spouses and offspring in one homestead and under the authority of one of the members. Joint family is an extended form of a nuclear family. It is composed of parents, their children, and the children's spouses and offspring in one household.

In India, the joint family system has been in existence since ancient times. The father is considered as the head of the family. Then the wife, sons, daughters-in-law and grandchildren together constitute a joint family. The head of the family feels proud of the great number of members. However, with the passage of time, the joint family system has disintegrated, giving rise to the nuclear family system.

Job opportunities available in the cities become the main cause of the disintegration of the joint family system. People migrated to the cities in search of jobs. For a number of reasons, a joint family system could not exist in the cities. There is a lack of living space in the cities. It is difficult to accommodate all the members of a joint family in a single house in the city. Also cost of living is very high in the cities. It is generally believed that mother-in-law and daughter-in-law do not get along well in a city household.

The traditional nuclear family basically is made up of a father, mother and a couple of children or so, and hence it is compact and small. The father's role is of providing for the family as well as protecting it, while also being the family's disciplinary role model. The woman's role within the traditional nuclear family consists of housework and motherhood. It is based on a heterosexual relationship generally involving romantic love.

The nuclear family can be a nurturing environment in which to raise children as long as there is love, time spent with children, emotional support, low stress, and a stable economic environment. In nuclear families, both adults are the biological or adoptive parents of their children.

In recent decades, this traditional form of the family has undergone major changes, with increasing rates of divorce leading to single-parent families, remarriages, resulting in extended families. These trends and the resulting problems that they cause, especially for the children, has brought the advantages of traditional nuclear families back into focus. Some of the Main Advantages of the Nuclear Family includes a stable environment, behavioral stability, a sense of consistency, learning skills and sharing responsibility, physical and emotional support and privacy.

The advantages of nuclear family includes it keeps the family away from other atomic families first, which avoid stress in discomfort and they are usually well maintained economical families. The disadvantages of nuclear families includes the father and mother, if both is going to work then in that case they have to leave their child alone/ to be baby-sitted, where the child grows away from their family values.

The advantages of joint family includes family members never be alone, each member get an opportunity to say thanks in different ways for their family who has always been with them in all conditions. Disadvantages includes family members may lose individuality, Interference in all the activities, and lack of privacy for their personal feelings.

Many scholars have observed that the Indian joint family is changing rather than breaking down. Indeed, even where the traditional joint family system has broken into nuclear units, it has given rise to a modified or new type of joint family system. It merely breaks structurally, whereas functionally and sentimentally, individual units continue to form part of the joint family and all members maintain jointness in terms of family loyalty. An introduction to Indian family life and values.

In India, family plays a crucial role in person's life. The members of an Indian family always have strong bonds between each other, which is very hard to break. This is the reason why you will find less members of divorce cases in India, compare to other countries. India has unique family system called joint family, in which the sons of a family live together in the same house even after getting married, along with their parents and unmarried sisters. The daughter-in-law of family treat their in-laws as their own parents, brothers, and sisters, live in harmony. In this system, the children have an opportunity to learn a lot of things the morals from their grandparents, uncle and aunts, besides learning from their own parents. They also have their cousins in the same family to play with and grow with fun. They understand the meaning of love better.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Population: The population included in family values among people residing in sub urban community at Meerut.

Sample and Sample Size: Sample size included in the study was 100 families residing sub urban area in community.

Sampling Technique: Purposive sampling technique was used for data collection.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted in selected people residing in sub urban area Multan nagar Meerut.

Tools for Data Collection:

Section-I Demographic variable data

Section-II Rating scale to assess the family values among people

Description of the Tool:

The instrument used for the study consists of two parts. They were described below:

- Part I:** It includes demographic data such as age, gender, religion, marital status, education status, employment, type of family.
- Part II:** Rating scale to assess the family values among people.

This was standardised rating scale developed by Trivette and Dunst

Data Collection Tools and Technique:

The study was conducted from 23-04-2018 to 30-4-2018. Initially permission was obtained from HOD of community medicine department. People who met the inclusion criteria were selected as sample for the study by convenience sampling method. Informed consent was obtained. People were given a comfortable place to sit and the investigators conducted the interview followed by using checklist.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from 100 people residing in sub urban community area at Meerut. The study was done with objective of describing the rating scale on assess the family values.

Organization and Presentation of Data:

The data was entered in the master data sheets followed by the analysis and interpretation using descriptive and inferential statistics according to the objectives of the study. The data is organized and presented in the following sections:

Section I Finding on demographic characteristics of the subjects.

- Frequencies and percentage were computed to describe the sample characteristics in the study

Section II Finding related to rating scale in family values

- Frequencies and percentage to describe the sample rating scale in family values.

Section I**Distribution of Demographic Variables of Assess the Family Value:**

This section describe the sample characteristics includes age, gender, religion, marital status, education status, employment status and type of family.

N=100

Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1. Age		
a. 20-30 yrs	31	31%
b. 31-40 yrs	21	21%
c. 41-50 yrs	34	34%
d. Above 51 yrs	14	14%
2. Gender		
a. Male	44	44%
b. Female	56	56%
3. Religion		
a. Hindu	86	86%
b. Muslim	14	14%
c. Christian	0	0%
d. Any other specify	0	0%
4. Marital Status		
a. Married	71	71%
b. Unmarried	21	21%
c. Divorce	2	2%
d. Widow	6	6%
5. Educational Status		
a. No formal education	7	7%
b. Primary education	17	17%
c. Secondary education	29	29%
d. Graduation and above	47	47%
6. Employment Status		
a. Employment in government and private sector	26	26%
b. Self employment	20	20%
c. Unemployment	44	44%
d. Retired	10	10%
7. Types of Family		
a. Nuclear family	49	49%
b. Joint family	51	51%

This table describes the distribution of the subject by age, gender, religion, marital status, education status, employment status and type of family. According to the age, it shows majority of family values is age 20-30 yrs 31%, 31-40 yrs 21%,

41-50yrs 34% and above 51 yr 14%. According to gender it shows majority of family value is male 44% and female 56%. According to the religion it shows the majority of family values in hindu 86%, muslim 14%. According to the marital status it shows the majority of family values marital status married 71%, unmarried 21%, divorced 2% and widow 6%. According to the educational status it shows the majority of family values no formal education 7%, primary education 17%, secondary education 29% and graduation and above 47%. According to the employment status it shows the majority of family values employment in government and private sector 26%, self employment 20%, unemployment 44% and retired 10%. According to the types of family it shows the majority of family values nuclear family 49% and joint family 51%.

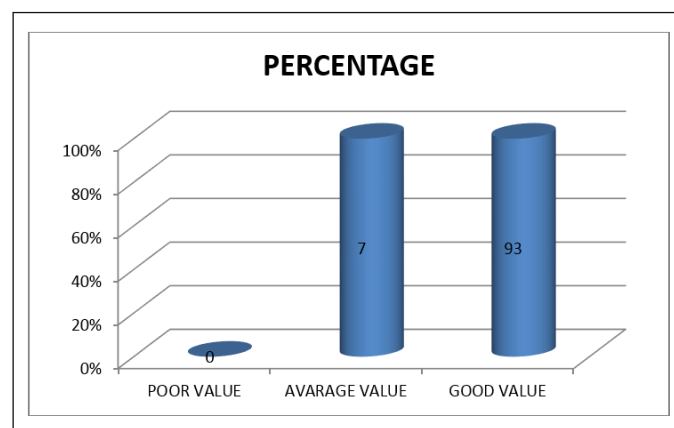
Section II

Frequencies and percentage to describe the sample rating scale in family values.

Family Values	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Value (0-43)	0	0%
Average Value (44-86)	7	7%
More Value (87-130)	93	93%

This table describes the distribution of the family values among family members it shows that family members had average value (7%) and had more value (93%).

Column chart showing the percentage distribution of the sample according to the types of family

**RESULT & DISCUSSION:**

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding family values residing sub urban community at Meerut.

Objective: To assess the knowledge regarding family values among people.

A. Findings related demographic characteristics to assess the family values

- The data presented in Table 1 shows majority of family values is age 20-30 yrs 31%, 31-40 yrs 21%, 41-50yrs 34% and above 51 yr 14%.
- According to gender it shows majority of family value is male 44% and female 56%.
- According to the religion it shows the majority of family values in Hindu 86%, Muslim 14%.
- According to the marital status it shows the majority of family values marital status married 71%, unmarried 21%, divorced 2% and widow 6%.
- According to the educational status it shows the majority of family values no formal education 7%, primary education 17%, secondary education 29% and graduation and above 47%.
- According to the employment status it shows the majority of family values employment in government and private sector 26%, self employment 20%, unemployment 44% and retired 10%.
- Most of sample types of family it shows the majority of family values nuclear family 49% and joint family 51%.

Section II Finding related to rating scale in family values

The data presented in table 2 distribution of the family values among family members it shows that family members had average value (7%) and had more value (93%).

DISCUSSION:

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding family value residing in sub urban community.

Objective: To assess the knowledge regarding family values among people.

Fesstinger (1957) concluded that when someone's behaviour is not consistent with one's values, he tends to change his behaviour in efforts to reduce any discrepant feelings. Conversely, if someone commonly behavioural trait that is consistent with his values, he may change his personal importance of that values so that it is in line with his trait behaviour.

Rahul Sharma (2013) conducted a study in many medical and social science disciplines. Definitions of family have varied from country to country, and also within country. Because of this and the changing realities of the current times, there is a felt need for redefining the family and the common family structure types, for the purpose of study of the family as a factor in health and other variables of interest. A redefinition of a "family" has been proposed and various nuances of the definition are also discussed in detail. A classification scheme for the various types of family has also been put forward. A few exceptional case scenarios have been envisaged and their classification as per the new scheme is discussed, in a bid to clarify the classification scheme further. The proposed scheme should prove to be of use across various countries and cultures, for broadly classifying the family structure. The unique scenarios of particular cultures can be taken into account by defining region or culture-specific subtypes of the overall types of family structure.

A study was conducted (2011) to examine methodologies used in family research to explore how different kinds of studies could be combined to yield a deeper and more accurate picture of family structures, processes, and relationships. In family research, biological and behavioral processes are often inseparable, but significant advances have recently emerged that offer new opportunities for distinguishing and measuring these processes with greater precision. The presentations summarized in this chapter demonstrate both the great potential of incorporating biological measures into family research and the considerable challenges in doing so.

Yet the integration of biological measures into family research can be difficult. The relationships between biological mechanisms and specific behaviors (such as parenting practices) are typically complex. In addition, integrating biological and behavioral research typically requires close collaboration among investigators with different backgrounds, training, and methodological perspectives.

It is important to note here that some domains of family research were beyond the scope of this single workshop. For example, the full range of biobehavioral approaches—including developmental epigenetics, gene-environment interaction, and developmental neuroscience—have all produced large new fields of research with relevance to the study of families in recent years. These are worth more attention, but it was not possible to integrate them into this workshop.

The presentations did review some focused sets of methodologies and concerns. This chapter looks at three research approaches: family research on the biological stress response system, the effects of family life on child health, and the contributions of econometric studies to causal inference in family research. The research methodologies used in each of these areas are distinct, yet they share certain concerns and approaches that may offer a way of linking disciplines into multidisciplinary efforts.

Qing Lai and Arland Thornton (2014) study was conducted to developmental thinking in the making of family values. We analyze survey data collected from Gansu Province in China with regular and multilevel logit models. The results show that individuals' endorsement of neolocal residence, self-choice marriage, gender egalitarianism, late marriage for women, and low fertility depends on the conjunction of preference for development and beliefs in its association with those family attributes, which we term developmental idealism associational evaluation. Furthermore, such impact of developmental thinking on family values holds robust in the presence of indigenous ideational forces, in this case Islamic religion. Although Islam influences family values in the opposite direction than developmental ideas do, the effect of Developmental Idealism associational evaluation does not differ significantly between Muslims and non-Muslims.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis above findings the conclusion of the study, deficiency of knowledge in family regarding family values. There was have more family value among family members residing in sub urban community area.

Nursing Implication:

The present study has implication for nursing education, nursing research, nursing administration.

Nursing Education:

The gap between the existing levels of knowledge of family regarding family values.

The nursing personnel working in community settings should be supervised from time to time to identify their learning needs and to acquire requisite knowledge of family values.

Nurse can be instrumental in improving family members by addressing the impact of family values on their health. Nurse educator can educate the nursing patient regarding family values to the family members residing in sub urban community area.

Nursing Administration:

Nurse administer may plan and organize continuing education programme for all categories of nursing personnel for updating knowledge on current issues and trends in family functioning.

Continuing education should be made mandatory in community nurse to update their knowledge in community. Nurse administer must try to solve the problem of the people.

Nursing Research:

Nursing research can be conducted assess the knowledge regarding family values among people residing in sub urban community at Meerut for its effectiveness.

There is need to carry out a survey on the knowledge of family regarding family values in sub urban community at Meerut.

There is a need for extended and intensive nursing research in the area of essential families educated and should be studies for the effectiveness of family values.

LIMITATIONS:

- This study was confined to number family members i.e. 100 family members which limits the generalization of the study.
- The study sample was selected non-randomized purposive sampling technique which limits the generalization of findings.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- This study can be replicated in large samples so that findings can be generalized.
- This study can be done at community level to assess knowledge of family members residing in sub urban community area.
- A study can be carried out to identify educational need of nursing students on family values.
- Survey can be conducted in community area to assess the family values.

REFERENCES:**Net and Journal References:**

- I. Shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in>bitstream
- II. <https://www.eccyclopedia.com>
- III. www.pitlanemagazine.com
- IV. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/family-structure>
- V. ir.lib.uwo.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4439&context=etd
- VI. <https://family.lovetoknow.com/about-family-values/types-family-structures>
- VII. <https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/definition/c1626>
- VIII. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4649868>
- IX. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/family-structure>
- X. <https://www.scoe.org/files/ccpc-family-structures.pdf>
- XI. <https://family.lovetoknow.com/About-Family-Values>
- XII. Doherty W, Baird M: Family Therapy and Family Medicine. New York: Guilford Press, 1983. Google Scholar
- XIII. Christie-Seeley J: Working With the Family in Primary Care. New York: Praeger, 1984. Google Scholar
- XIV. Bowen M: Family therapy in clinical practice. New York: Jason Aronson, 1978. Google Scholar
- XV. McGoldrick M, Gerson R, & Shellenberger S: Genograms Assessment and Intervention (2nd Edition). New York: WW Norton, 1999. Google Scholar
- XVI. Jolly W, Fromm J, & Rosen M: The genogram. J Fam Prac 1980;2:251-255. Google Scholar
- XVII. Hill R: Family Development in Three Generations. Cambridge, MA: Schenkman, 1970. Google Scholar
- XVIII. Duvall EM: Marriage and Family Development. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1977. Google Scholar
- XIX. Cherlin, a. j. (2001). "the transformation of motherhood." in public and private families: an introduction, ed. a. j. cherlin. boston: mcgraw-hill.
- XX. Coontz, s. (2001). "what we really miss about the 1950s." in family in transition,

11th edition, ed. a. s. skolnick and j. h. skolnick. boston: allyn and bacon.

- XXI. Galinsky, e. (1999). "what children think about theirworking parents." in ask the children, ed. e. galinsky. new york: harpercollins.
- XXII. Grimsley, k. d. (2000). "making family a priority." washington post weekly, may 8.
- XXIII. Hochschild, a. r. (1996). "the emotional geography ofwork and family life." in gender relations in public and private, ed. l. morris and e. s. lyon. new york: macmillan.
- XXIV. Lasch, c. (1977). haven in a heartless world: the familybesieged. new york: basic books.
- XXV. Stacey, j. (1999). "the family values fable." in americanfamilies: a multicultural reader, ed. s. coontz. new york: routledge.
- XXVI. Wolfe, a. (1998). "the culture war within." in one nation, after all, ed. a. wolfe. new york: viking penguin.